New Advertisements this Week.

"Mail" Newspaper—Toronto.
Land Rollers, &c.,—A. Cochrane, Durham Foundry.
Partnership Notice—Hallman & Hoffman, Hanover.
Note Lost—Robert Gallagher, Proton.

☞ All papers sent to distant Post Offices must in future be paid for in advance. The difficulty of collecting subscriptions of this class is so great that we are forced to insist upon payment at the beginning of the year in all cases.

Agents for the Grey Review.

G. R. Middleton,	Dundalk.
Archibald Thom,	Maxwell.
Thos. Nichol,	Priceville.
Colin C. McFayden,	Glenelg.
Daniel Keith,	Holstein
Alexander Taylor,	Dromore.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, November 20, 1879

—The Hon. Edward Blake has been returned as representative for West Durham in the House of Commons by acclamation.

—We have great pleasure in welcoming the *Guide*, a new daily newspaper established at Port Hope. In mechanical execution the *Guide* is unexceptionable, and in politics it is an uncompromising supporter of good government.

—The Rev. Father Doziel, *cure* of Levis, Quebec, is charged with preaching a political sermon in the interest of the Chapleau party, in which he is said to have advised his parishoners to isolate themselves and separate their interests from those of the English-speaking residents—thus endeavoring to set race against race.

—The London *Free Press* says that the area of land devoted to wheat raising in England has diminished from about four million acres in 1869 to about three million in 1879. As centres of population increase in size and importance the area devoted to crops must be progressively lessened, so that Canada and other grain-producing countries must become more and more the granaries of the world. Mr. Dawson, the geologist, estimates the area of the Red River valley at about four million acres, which might be expected to yield about seventy-four million bushels of grain, and Professor Macoun, of the Pacific Survey, estimates the number of acres of arable land available for settlement between the Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba and Peace River at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, at about two hundred million acres.

—In view of the great hardship and suffering which is expected to prevail among the laboring classes in Great Britain, during the approaching winter in consequence of the want of work and the scarcity of food several public men are calling attention to neglected articles of diet which are equally as healthy and nutritious as the diet in ordinary use, and which may be obtained at a comparatively small cost. Among others Sir Henry Thompson has been writing on this subject in the *Contemporary* and in a recent article, directs attention to the use of beans as a nutritive, wholesome, agreeable, and cheap article of diet. Sir Henry claims that peas and beans are of as high nutritive value as butcher's meat, while by most stomachs, beans especially are much more easily digested; and consuming weight for weight one feels much lighter and less oppressed after the leguminous dish, while the comparative cost is greatly in favor of the latter. He says that a very good method is to combine one part meat with two parts beans, adding vegetables and garden herbs so as to make a stew, which shall be more nutritious, wholesome and palatable than a stew of all meat with vegetables and no beans.

Thomas Bayley Potter.

Mr. Potter, a distinguished member of the Imperial House of Commons and Secretary of the Cobden Club, has been making a tour of Canada and the United States, and was entertained the other day at Delmonico's by the New York Free Trade Club. The toast of the evening having been drunk, Mr. Potter replied as follows:—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I thank you for associating the borough which I represent with my name—the borough of Rochdale, which was the birthplace of John Bright, and which was represented by Richard Cobden. (Applause.) With regard to the course which I took during the American war, I can say that there is no part of my political life of which I have been prouder. I see in the grandeur of this Union the reward of all those who struggled to maintain it. (Applause.) I firmly believe, too, that by its influence many institutions which savour of monopoly in our land may be destroyed. I believe that free commerce, intercourse between nations only restricted by taxation which is absolutely necessary, is the best guarantee for peace and prosperity—(applause)—and must ultimately prevail throughout the world. If any country in the world interested in free exchange it is this one. Its natural resources are the greatest in the world, and its products are much greater than can be used at home. It must also be a great manufacturing country, but I do not believe it is possible for your manufacturers to produce sufficient for your own wants. It is very easy to understand the present excitement. The great "boom"—(laughter)—is getting to be well understood all over the world. In my opinion it has been caused by the fact that this year your food productions were larger than ever, while in all Europe the harvests have been very bad. You receive in exchange for your products a small quantity of commodities and a great quantity of gold. I am inclined to think that the present boom may give way to depression. Unless in the meantime you decide upon adopting a more sound principle of trade, and take the commodities of other nations in exchange for your products, you may have considerable depression.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE N. P.

In the ante-National Policy days great expectations were held out by Sir John and his followers, if only the Conservatives gained the elections. Confidence, it was maintained, would be at once restored, manufactures would spring up on every stream, the population would be once doubled or even trebled, a home market would be provided for everything the people could sell—in short an era of prosperity would set in and Canadian markets would be kept for the Canadians. All this claptrap and a great deal more of a still more delusive character was indulged in by Conservative stump orators, and it succeeded but too well in leading many to suppose, that there really might be a short road to wealth and independence. The National Policy has now been on trial for upwards of twelve months, but the factories have not sprung up, the working population of the country has diminished instead of increased, tramps abound in every direction, searching for work and finding none, and to add to the general stagnation of business which prevails, the cost of living has increased enormously and is still increasing. Of all the rings which have been lately formed among our handful of manufacturers for the purpose of filching money out of the pockets of the people that of the cotton lords is the most relentless. Cottons have been advanced one and a half cents to two cents per yard; ducks and tickings two to three cents, and cotton yarn twenty-five cents per bundle. The woollen ring is wise in its day. Its time has not come yet, as a great deal of old stock still lies in the hands of dealers. But very shortly, the boom will be heard in the woollen trade and with no uncertain sound. However it is not only in the cotton trade that prices have advanced. Almost everything which is essential to the existence of life or which contributes to its comfort has increased in price to a greater or less extent. And the end has not come yet. It is to-day an increase of so much per lb. or per yard, as the case may be, and to-morrow a still further advance. To-day shortness of crop or scarcity in the market is assigned as the cause of the increase in price. And to-morrow the advance is accounted for in some other way. The fact is that in those lines of goods in which Canadian manufacturers have a monopoly of the market, the question with them is not how much protection is needed to build up their peculiar manufactures, as they coolly argued twelve months ago, but how much can they compel the Canadian consumer to pay for what he buys. Boots have advanced twenty-five to thirty per cent.; rubber goods fully forty so far as the consumer is concerned. Hardware twenty to twenty-five per cent.; and sugars two to three cents, coffees three to four cents and teas four to 15 cents per lb. This is the fruit of protection. Protection from cheap food, cheap boots and cheap clothes. It may then be asked where are the advantages of the so-called *National* Policy. A policy to be of a national character is one which benefits the great body of the people, but as to this Canadian abortion it oppresses the whole community for the purpose of benefiting the few. Of all classes, the farmers were those who were specially assured by the National Policy advocates of great advantages under the new order of things. A home market would be provided for them at which there would be no foreign competition, and where, therefore, they must necessarily command high prices for the products of the farm, while at the same time the increased business done by the manufacturers would only have the effect of increasing the prosperity of the farmers. So said Sir John himself. Well, it is true that a few weeks ago wheat went up and the Conservative press at once endeavored to insinuate that this was due to the National Policy. Even so great a luminary as Mr. Thomas White was not above hinting that the accidental rise in the price of cereals was an argument in favor of the National Policy. However, the great mass of the people are becoming well aware of the fact, that so far as the price of wheat is concerned the tariff is virtually inoperative and that the recent rise in price was due entirely to expected scarcity in European markets. So also in reference to all the other products of the farm, and although a temporary and local rise or fall may be due to exceptional causes, yet prices are ruled by the state of the English market, and are independent of our tariff regulations. Thus while the farmers are in no way benefitted by the National Policy they, in common with the whole community, are being daily injured by it. The lesson was hard to learn, but when learned it will be remembered. Wages have not increased nor has work become more plentiful, while the purchasing power of the dollar has diminished. A slight revival has occurred in a few departments of trade but in the opinion of able economists it will be short-lived as in the nature of things cannot be otherwise, so long as the vicious fiscal policy at present in force is allowed to continue.

Obituary.—On Friday last, Mr. G. T. Hagyard, editor and proprietor of the Arthur *Enterprise*, died after a short illness of typhoid fever. Deceased was universally respected. He was buried on Sunday, and his funeral was one of the largest that has ever been seen in the neighborhood.

Oratorio of Esther.—We understand that Mr. C. E. Tanney purposes giving the Oratorio of Queen Esther in our Town, in about three weeks. It will be rendered in behalf of the Mechanics' Institute, by the Local Talent of our Town. We notice by our exchanges where this has been performed that it has been highly spoken of by the Press.

Grain Stolen.—On Saturday evening, October 25th, some parties drove up to the gate of Mr. Adam Weir, Lot 52 on the 3rd Con., N. D. R., Glenelg, and tying the horse to a post, went into Mr. Weir's barn and stole a quantity of wheat and oats. After loading up the waggon, they drove back again towards the Durham Road. It is a pity these light-fingered gents(?) cannot be caught, and sent for a term to the Queen's boarding house.

MR. BRIGHT ON SECULAR TEACHERS.

Mr. John Bright was present last month at a *Soiree* given by the Mayor of Birmingham to teachers in the Elementary Schools of that town. There were about 1,000 persons present including 500 to 600 teachers. Mr. Bright, having been invited to speak, said that he felt great pleasure in being in the presence of so many who were engaged in the honorable office of instructing youth, and congratulated the Mayor in bringing together so much that is important to the future of the community. Referring to the subject of education the honorable gentleman said that people differed as to what was meant by education. "It is not books alone (hear, hear); it is not what they call the three R's. If you want a simple, a plain education, reading, writing, and arithmetic are very good, and for the bulk of men they are probably sufficient for their work in life. Education is not even classics and mathematics, of which, in my day, when I was young, I knew nothing, and of which I have not acquired any knowledge since. (Laughter.) I regard what are called classics, that is, the ancient languages of Greece and Rome, as rather luxuries than anything else. It is a great luxury to know anything that is good and innocent; it is a great luxury to know a great deal of the past, not that it makes you more powerful to do much, but it gives a great pleasure to the person who knows, yet I do not myself believe that there is anything in the way of wisdom which is to be attained in any of the books of the old languages which at this moment may not be equally attained in the books of our own literature. Therefore I think a man may be as great, as good, and as wise a man, knowing only his own language, and the wisdom that is enshrined in it, as if he knew all the Latin and Greek books that have ever been written. (Hear, hear.) But I was saying there is another sort of education beyond that of books. I think Milton describes this sentiment in speaking of some ancient people or persons. He speaks of him as "deep versed in books and shallow in himself" (laughter), and there is no doubt that there are people who know almost everything that can be known in the library, and yet can hardly make his way from one street to another. (Laughter.) But what I want to say, and I will not take up your time many moments, is that I think with regard to teachers, they have two entirely different branches of labour. They have that of instructing their pupils from books, and they have that of instructing them from their own conduct and their own manners. You want to teach a child to be gentle—and I must say that it is better than book learning—not the gentleness that is weakness, for there is a perfect gentleness which is combined with great force. (Hear, hear.) You want gentleness, you want humanity. Humanity to animals is one point. (Hear, hear.) If I were a teacher of a school I would make it a very part of my business to imbue every boy and girl with the duty of being kind to all animals. It is impossible to say how much evil there is in the world from the unkindness and barbarity which people show to what we call the inferior creatures. Then there is the quality of unselfishness. There is much selfishness in families. Selfishness in families is the cause of misery, and the cause of great injustice. Unselfishness and a love of justice, these are qualities which come if you offer them to the young person's mind. Their very nature makes them that they cannot receive it except with liking and approbation. And I have no doubt that it is possible for the teachers in the elementary schools in Birmingham during the next ten years or so, during which they will have two or three generations of children under their care, so to impress their minds on these subjects that twenty years hence it will be seen and felt over the whole of the town that there is an improvement in these respects in the general population. (Applause.) These are things which I think it behoves the teachers in these schools to bear in mind. They cannot possibly have too high a sense of the responsibilities of their position and of their duties. (Hear, hear.) The sense of that is growing over all the country since the School act passed. I would have no extravagance in the school system if—nothing that was done for ostentation, nothing that was done for show; but whatever can be done to make education real, to raise the character of our population and exalt the sentiments of the people, whatsoever can be done by the expenditure of money and the devotion and the earnest effort of good men and good women, like the 500 or 600 I see before me, that I would do and have done—(cheers)—and although there may be those who think it proper in public speeches to slander the educational efforts of the people of Birmingham, I am quite sure it is done only by those who are not acquainted with what you are doing. (Hear, hear.) If they were acquainted with it as you are, and as I am to a certain extent, there would be no voice lifted here or hereafter against the School Board or the people of Birmingham for the course they have taken with regard to the education of their community. I only exhort you to go on, and consider there is nothing in this town that is more essential to the town's future prosperity and greatness than the good and sound education of your children, and every one, as teachers, will feel that you have been a party to, and have been one of the leaders in the greatest work that the population of Birmingham has ever yet undertaken to complete."

A Fine Animal.—Mr. Colin C. McFayden, of Glenelg, has purchased from Mr. Richard Rivers, of the Township of Carrick, a fine thoroughbred Durham bull, about nine months old.

Death Through Accident.—A few weeks ago Mr. Maleolm McKechnie, of Erin, while accompanying a wedding party was thrown out of his buggy and he had a leg broken. The break was a very bad one, and the bones refused to knit. It was finally decided that the limb should be amputated. This was done a few days ago. McKechnie did not rally from the shock and died on Tuesday.—*Mercury.*

Local and other Items.

The Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Presbyterian, has accepted a call to Chesley.

The "beautiful" has come again and since Monday evening we have had a severe frost. There is now several inches of snow.

The Rev. H. L. Yewens, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Elora, and formerly of Mount Forest, has resigned his charge, and will leave this week for Virginia.

The Fair on Tuesday last was not so well attended as the previous one, but cattle that were in good condition were easily disposed of. Prices about the same as at last one.

About twelve o'clock last night the machine shop of McKenzie Bros., of Clarksburg, was totally destroyed by fire. The moulding and blacksmith shop was with great difficulty saved.

They are now manufacturing at the Durham Foundry a Threshing Machine with a number of substantial and useful improvements. Those using these machines should call and see it.

Junior Reform Association.—On Friday evening, Nov. 28th, a meeting of the Junior Reform Association will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, at half-past seven o'clock. We hope to see a full attendance.

Wm. Cassidy, ex-Treasurer of West Garafraxa, after several months' imprisonment in Guelph gaol, on a charge of embezzling township funds, was released on bail on Saturday week, $14,000 security being given.

Purchased an Organ.—The Mount Forest Division Sons of Temperance have purchased, from Mr. F. G. Gardiner, and had placed in their lodge room, a very fine organ. It was manufactured by the Dominion Organ Co., of Bowmanville.

Wild Cats Caught.—William Thompson, of the 2nd Con. W. G. R., Normanby, trapped two wild cats last week. One of them had its leg badly hurt, but the other was uninjured. Both cats are alive, and as ferocious as ever. We have no doubt the Collecting Committee of the Arts Exhibition, Mount Forest, will secure these "mild" eyed natural subjects for their Exhibition next week.

Auction Sales.

On Friday (to-morrow) on the farm of Mr. Alex MacRae, Con. 5, Glenelg. Farm Stock, Implements, &c. D. McCormick, Auctioneer.

On Friday, Nov. 28th, on the farm of Mr. John Kraemer, near the White Horse Tavern Stand, Bentinck. Farm Stock, Implements, &c. Hugh McKay, Auctioneer.

Flesherton.

A Lion.—We had a visit from a Government Lyon this week he was looking after the weights and measures. We suppose, like other lions, he will get his prey. We say, Well done, John, when the Grits come to the front again you will need to change your tune.

The person that met with the accident last week was a son of William Lockhart. he was oiling the machine when his foot slipped, and his hand caught in the gearing, tearing his fingers to pieces. Dr. Kerr, of Maxwell, dressed the hand, taking off the first finger at the second joint, the other fingers at the first joint, leaving the hand about fingerless.

Stolen.—One evening last week a son of J. W. Anderson was relieved of an overcoat worth about fourteen dollars. He drove his team under R. J. Sproule's shed, and returning to the waggon in about fifteen minutes found that some scoundrel had made off with his overcoat. Some two or three persons in this township ought to have free lodgings in a stone house.

Priceville.

To the Editor of the Review.

Sir,—Permit me a short space in your neatly finished paper as this is the first time I have attempted to write you anything to appear in print or otherwise. I get your paper and I assure you that I am highly interested with its contents. I notice items from Dundalk and Flesherton and other places contained therein, and never a word about, or from Priceville or Bunessan. Now Sir, I am not a citizen of the flourishing town of Priceville, but, by the way, I am a frequent visitor, and I wish its prosperity to increase. I attend the good "old united Presbyterian Church there every Sabbath, health and weather permitting, our ever faithful minister, the Rev. Mr. McLeod was laid up for three or four Sabbaths, and consequently our churches (for we have two, one for Gaelic and one for English) had been vacant for that time, and now I am happy to relate that he is restoring fast to his wonted health and is able to attend to the duties appertaining to his office.

Mr. Webster carries on an extensive business in that Town, he has the Grist Mills, Saw Mills, and a large Dry Goods Store, and is a first-class grain buyer. I was present the other day, when he started his shingle machinery, which appears to work splendid. This machinery will be a great convenience to the surrounding country, as the most of us around here had to go to Durham or Flesherton for our shingles.

Mr. James has put a new addition to his tannery, and the work executed by his ever attentive workman, Mr. John Erwin, is first class.

BUNESSAN.

Bunessan is the name of a Post Office, five miles west of Priceville, and is kept by the "venerable" Mr. Dougald McInnis, who, in his day was a School Teacher by occupation. I had the pleasure of attending to his teachings for three years in the old school house at Mr. McDougald's, Durham Road, at this place there has been erected a new church (Presbyterian) this fall, and will be opened in a few weeks for divine worship.

Mrs. James Cameron was burried last week, her oldest son last May, and her second daughter about eighteen months ago. Mr. Cameron has the sympathy of the community in his sad bereavement. Death is never at rest, and its a warning for us all to be prepared to meet our latter end.

Hopeville.

(From our Correspondent.)

The village of Hopeville is flourishing just now. Mr. William Irons is now ready in his new Photograph Gallery to transfer to elongated bits of pasteboard of several ply thickness, or diminutive sheets of tinfoil, the exact counterpart of the most beautiful and beatific countenance that may be placed in juxtaposition to his Camera-Obscura. We hope he will do well at the business.

John A. Scarlet is making a number of improvements in his Hotel.

John Hopkinson is having his dwelling fixed up for the winter. We are sorry to learn that he met a serious accident in moving a saw-log by falling across it and striking his lip on a hemlock knot, cut it through to the gum, and loosened three of his teeth.

Wm. W. Hall, blacksmith, is building a fine frame dwelling house, and expects to be living in it before Christmas. Robert Gastel is the contractor.

All the young people of this vicinity are invited to attend a Wedding Party next Wednesday evening. No doubt they will have a pleasant time.

From the Town of Collingwood.

The weather in this locality is very fine for this time of the year. There is not the slightest sign of snow, the weather resembling that of Indian summer. We hope it may continue.

The Public School Board.—The last meeting of the Public School Board of our Town resulted in the discharge of several Teachers. Great complaints were made of some of the teachers using harshness and cruelty to the children, so much so that they have been lately styled "The Rawhide Brigade."

The Collegiate Institute of this Town has been greatly improved by the erection of a large additional building. It now presents a most beautiful appearance, and it is looked upon as one of the finest buildings of the kind in Ontario.

Accident.—A sad accident occurred on the Northern Railway in this Tow a few days ago. A young lady in the act of stepping on the train slipped and the wheels of the car catching her dress, she was dragged under it, and both her feet so fearfully mangled that they had to be amputated.

Our market is now largely attended by the farmers of the surrounding Townships, owing to the good prices paid here for produce.

Collingwood, Nov. 17, 1879. Acorn.

The Critics Criticised.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Grey Review.

Sir,—As one of the individuals who has tried to make the Teachers' Association of South Grey mutually beneficial to its members, and worthy of public esteem, I desire space in your columns to criticise the criticisms of those two gentlemen who have honored us in your local contemporary's last issues with their opinions of our programme, our language, and our work. And first with regard to "Civis." He finds fault with the President for having the "modest assurance" to predict that "the present session would surpass its predecessors," for, he says, "he failed to observe anything of interest or any evidence of success." All I have to say to this is, that outside appearances are not always a just criterion by which to form an opinion of persons or Associations, and that those who attend the sessions for mutual benefit seemed to have been more interested than formerly, and seemed to consider it more successful as an Association, and, it will certainly be acknowledged, they ought to be the best judges. The Association being in its infancy we rejoice to know that even a measure of success attends its efforts.

"Civis" seems to think, too, that there were no "admirably practical suggestion" in Mr. Reid's address, and he gives three quotations to prove it.

The first quotation inculcates the idea that there is as "broad scope for ingenuity and judgment," and as much of both "needed" by the Teacher "to direct, stimulate and strengthen the mental faculties" of pupils, as there is by the doctor "in determining the symptoms of disease and compounding medicine for its remedy." I would like "Civis" to point out where this idea is not both admirable and practical.

The leading idea of the second quotation is, that "Success among blockheads will always be the best measure of a teacher's efficiency." Here, too, I acknowledge myself a believer in the "admirable and practical"—especially so when I remember that the supposed blockheads of many a family and school have frequently become of world wide renown, because somebody has at last succeeded in so understanding them, that they have "directed, stimulated, and strengthened their mental faculties" so as to render them enthusiastic in the pursuit of knowledge and power.

The most prominent idea of the third quotation is, to incite teachers not to harbor any morbidly suspicious feeling concerning any parent in his section, but instead thereof "visit, talk cheerily, and, if invited take tea with him." I think, when I say that this is the most "admirable and practical suggestion" ever given by one teacher to another, that the vast majority of parents will heartily agree with me. It is for "Civis" to say where it is neither admirable nor practical.

And now sir with regard to the teacher who has *one* grain of independence left. I am sorry for him. He should have exhibited that one grain in a better way. I am glad to know that he is not a representative man. I believe he stands alone in his glory. I think there is not a second teacher in the district who will make so little of himself as to try and belittle Dr. Gun. Why, even "Civis" did not do it. The doctor is the only local man of any talent who has gratuitously assisted us to become successful as a Teachers Association. If the "one grain" man, therefore, had one grain of a teacher's soul left in him, I think he would not have so degraded it. If, therefore, he has been a teacher he must be a shelved one. *O Tempora O mores.*

He—the one grain man—says, too, of Mr. Reid's remarks, "After dubbing the employers of teachers blockheads." Mr Reid never did anything of the kind; and no one but a one grain blockhead would say so. Mr. Reid urged teachers to try and be successful with the blockheads in school—as formerly referred to. Either the one grain man wilfully misrepresents Mr. Reid, or he—the one grain man—has yet to be operated upon, by some superior pedagogic agent, in order to manipulate from his cranium and polish into brightness the blockheadness which seems to characterize him. Either horn of the dilemma will transfix him where he ought to be—on a point. He—the one grain man—says, too, that Mr. Reid "recommends the masters to go snivelling after them, (viz. the blockhead employers, according to "one grain.") Mr. Reid never used such an expression, and did not convey such an idea to his hearers—such courseness and misrepresentations are I believe unparallelled.

The Criticism of "Civis" is somewhat gentlemanly, I have therefore treated him as such, that of one grain is certainly nauseating, I could not help therefore telling him so. Hoping he may sometime profit thereby, and become yet a polished diamond whose excellency we shall praise, I am &c., Diamond cut Diamond.

England vs. America.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—I notice in last week's issue of your paper a communication proceeding from the pen of Mr. John Swinburne, stage manager for Miss Neilson. The general tone of the letter above alluded to is decidedly Yankee, at least in substance. Now sir, having had a short experience among our cousins across the line; and while there being thoroughly impressed with their braggadocio, and moreover, being a loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen, as all Canadians are; it does indeed "rile" one as it were, to have the following assertions thrust in our face in the columns of a Canadian newspaper by an American (by adoption), to wit: "English work was once well and honestly done," "In every department of life the superior skill of American workmen are plainly seen," &c. It may be so, to a certain extent, but that is what I call rather heavy "bulldozing" even for this full-fledged "American." Assertions of this nature from such a source are calculated to produce a smile; as all who possess any knowledge of the two countries are perfectly aware that English goods and manufactures are as world-renowned for their substantiability as American goods, &c., are for their shallowness and show. Of course this is a little wide of the truth, but it is more true than false. It may and is admitted by persons who are in positions that enable them to be competent judges in such matters that American manufactures may take the eye quickly by their appearance and show, but in most instances they lack the true ring of the more durable and less showy manufactures of their English rivals. As proof of this we might refer to the awards made and opinions expressed at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Even among our friends across the line to state that such a thing is of English manufacture is a sufficient guarantee of its durability and worth.

Again, as to those who do not perform work "well and honestly" according to Mr. S. Does it not seem strange that among American manufacturers and employers. British workmen are so eagerly sought after Witness the advertisements which are daily seen in American newspapers where "English preferred" is a prominent feature. Again, in large manufacturing establishments we find the foreman generally a British workman, placed there, you may be sure, not for lack of "superior skill and inventiveness." I may cite a few cases to the point:—The Michigan Car Shops, one of the largest industries in the United States, situated in Detroit, and which employs about 5,000 men; its works are divided into 7 departments, each having their peculiar work and each being overseen by a foreman. Of these seven foremen, of whose worth the Company know best, six are Scotch; the other is an Englishman. The Chicago Rolling Mill Company & the Chicago Live Stock & Packing Company—concerns world-renowned—entrusts their best and most responsible positions to British workmen, and I had almost forgotten, but even your correspondent is an Englishman, entrusted with a responsible position, surely it cannot be for any lack of "superior skill."

A few words in regard to the inventive genius of Americans. They are without doubt a peculiarly enterprising and inventive people; their enterprising nature render them inventive. Changes are necessities to Americans; as steadiness is a trait of English character so is change a trait of American character. They must constantly be having inventions in all branches of trade, manufacture, and agriculture, and even society and religion, must needs have their evolutions; either for better or worse. Whether their inventions always have a tendency to improve or benefit the human race, is a point very little thought of; a change for the worse is better than none at all, so they say. Always ready to discard old and tried ideas, they grasp at anything that has any difference (substantial or not) to that which was in use before. A story may very aptly illustrate this point.—During the War of Rebellion, Congress called on manufacturers of weapons of war to invent an improved cannon. The day on which inventors were to appear, in order to have their inventions experimented on, at last arrived to the eager and expectant Yankees. The first inventor came forward with a very formidable weapon, which he explained, could be loaded at both ends, the touchhole in the centre serving for both. Immediately on being loaded a spring is touched, causing the the cannon to be whirled around with great rapidity while discharging, *causing* (so the report of Congress explains) *great destruction on both sides.* Another gun was shown, the inventor explaining the great difference existing between it and the guns used during the Revolution was that it was painted blue and they were painted black. Still another was introduced, the new idea in this gun being that it required no powder. It was to be placed on the top of a *high mountain*, the ball run loosely into it, on being loaded it was tipped over, causing the ball to be rolled down the mountain side into the midst of the doomed foe. These instances of course hardly do justice to our American cousins, but they explain fully the uselessness of some of their so called inventions and improvements. Following the custom of all other Yankees he must needs give a pen-blow at the English aristocracy, assuming as he does, and all Yankees do, the beseeching tone of "From all such good Lord deliver us." Americans, or the portion of them that can be unprejudiced enough to view matters aright, see springing up all around them an aristocracy of *money without merit*—the money power of vast corporations which rule from New York to California, from Dakota to Texas.

No doubt an American would be greatly surprised by the difference between his own country and England on visiting the latter; and of course everything would seem inferior, causing him to exclaim, with self-satisfied, sympathetic air, "I am sorry for the people." They are perfectly welcome to derive all the pleasure they can from their self-satisfaction, none would grudge it; but none should be allowed to float their self-praises unchallenged in this Canada of ours, and more especially in the patriotic town of Durham. Hoping not to have trespassed on your valuable space and wishing the Review all the prosperity a newspaper should have in this County, I have the honor to be, Yours,

Gulliver.

Proton Council.

Proton Council as per adjournment met at Dundalk, Tuesday, 11th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Members of Council all present with exception of the Reeve. Minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted. Reeve entered and took his seat. Communications read from County Treasurer, T. C. Rykert, re Lot, Con. 7. John Lamman, W. R. Rombough, Samuel Gallaher, &c., &c., and all read over for the Council.

Resolved—that Wm. Kirby receive $2 for attendance, and medicine to an indigent who took sick at his place. That a grant of $10 for 37th Side Line, Con. 8, be made to be expended by the Councillor of the Division. That the necessary steps be taken by the Reeve and Clerk, for the admission of a blind girl to Brantford Institution, the Parents being in indigent circumstances. That the balance due Stovel & Sons, of $8.25 be paid. That the Clerk have arrears of taxes for 1878, for Lots 221 and 222, Range 4, erased as Township Treasurer has been paid. That the Clerk get the amount of taxes for Lot 26, Con. 8, as occupant wishes to pay the same. That $25 of the arrears of taxes on Lots 40 and 41, Con. 7, be given as a grant to open the line between the 6th and 7th Cons., from said Lots to the 37th Side Road. That T. Copeland be exempt from taxes on $50 of his assessment value. That Angus Ferguson receive the sum of $7.75, for construction of a Bridge, opposite Lot 9, Con. 14. That a grant of $5, for Side Road 27, between 9th and 10th Cons., on condition that a like amount be expended from the appropriations of Divisions Nos. 2 and 4. That Thos. Ludlow be paid $80 in full of claim against this Municipality for the erection of a Bridge on the 19th Side Road. That the Clerk receive $5, the Reeve $4, the Assessor $4, as Selectors of Jurors. That John Neal receive $1.25 for mending Scrapers.

Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Fleming—That the Reeve be requested to provide a Provincial Land Surveyor to make a proper description of the portion of land obtained from John Porter for Road purposes, and to obtain from said Porter a Conveyance of the land in question and also to issue an order in favor of Porter for the sum of $35—payment in full for the above right of way.—Carried.

Resolved—That this Council do now adjourn, to meet at Hopeville, on the second Wednesday of December, at the hour of 10 a. m. John Vert, Tp. Clerk.

Proton, 15th Nov., 1879.

Egremont Council.

Holstein, Nov. 7th, 1879.

Minutes of the Egremont Council. Members all present. Reeve in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. Millar, That Mr. Dodds be paid $23.09 for flour to Mrs. Hasset.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Millar, seconded by Mr. Dawson, That James McDougal be paid $14.10 for road inspecting in the S.E. Ward.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. McCormack, That Kilgour and Son be paid $5.50 for Scrapers.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. Millar, That the petition of Malcolm McInnis and others asking that Wm. Webster of Lot 12, Con. 14, be exempt from land tax for this year be granted on account of his loss by fire.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. Millar, That D. Cameron be paid 70 cents, and C. Kerr $1.65, all for mending road scrapers.—Carried.

The Reeve reported that Drewry's Culvert was let for $10, and that Mr. Drewry performed his part satisfactorily.

Moved by Mr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. Millar, That no action be taken in regard to a petition presented by John Queen and others appealing against the amount to be raised for School purposes in Section No. 1.—Carried.

Resolved that Andrew Sim be allowed 1 day in 1880. By-law to appoint Returning Officers for the next Municipal Elections was read and passed.

Moved by Mr. Lawrence, seconded by Mr. McCormack, That this Council do now adjourn, and meet again at Orchardville, on December 26th, at 10 a. m.—Carried.

Council adjourned.

R. Legate, Clerk.

From the age of 16 to 80.

Thousands of people, from the age of sixteen to eighty years, are suffering from kidney complaints and other diseases arising from derangement of the urinary organs, who would be relieved by a few doses of Victoria Bucha and Uva Ursi, and a permanent cure made by the use of a few bottles. Price, $1. (w)

Division of County Municipalities.

(From the Mount Forest Re...)

The subject of county re... seems to be attracting no little ... throughout the Province, and ... expression is generally in favor ... of re-arrangement. The Toronto ... which maintains an independe... politically, refers to the questio... lowing terms:

"It seems to be generally bel... during next session the Local ... will be asked to provide for the ... several new counties in the Prov... can be no doubt that the time f... tion has arrived, and that the ... fare and convenience in many ... the Province would be consult... organization of the Municip... Owing to the large increase of ... and the general progress since th... lines of counties were last ... municipal machinery in many ... counties has grown unwieldly an... some, and does not work ... Large conflicting interests hav... in a county, or the location of ... town imposes loss and serious inc... upon the people of a large part ... its population have generally ... their general welfare would be ... by a division and the formati... county when population and oth... stances warrant it. This is cl... the case in the Counties of York ... Grey, Bruce, Durham and North... and perhaps some other count... seems to be nothing more tha... reasonable that the Legislature sh... the people interested, relief. If ... be taken up at all, it would be ... Government to consider a gener... prehensive scheme of revision ... boundaries so that the matter wi... ed of need not require further ... for many years to come. Som... basis of population and area ... cognized as a guiding principle ... such alterations, which could ... without great difficulty be m... afford little ground for compla... give general satisfaction. No ... Government have already given ... their consideration, and will be ... to deal with it next January, w... of the Legislature, in a satisfact... ner."

The Walkerton *Telescope* has ... to say respecting the meeting ... riston recently to discuss the adv... asking the Ontario Governme... with the question of readjustm... approaching session of the Legisl... Bruce contemporary is disposed ... the movement of which the Harr... ing is an outcome, on the groun... set on foot in the interest of vi... ing expectations of becoming ... towns of new counties, and that ... tion of a number of small count... not be in the interest of the ... The first part of the *Telescope's* ... is incorrect, as it is a well know... many of the township municip... in the movement for readjustm... admitting, for the sake of argu... the question is urged by aspiring ... their ambition is certainly a l... and one that was possessed by ... itself in a burning degree within th... of the present generation. Do... organs in the county seat of ... counties of Huron and Bruce ... separation in the years of agit... the same sort of argument that ... ton contemporary uses against ... movement. The ostensible obj... opposition being a strong hankeri... the "interests of the people at larg... the main spring of action really ... weighty regard in which they ... packets of the good people at ... town. The question whether large ... county formations are most ad... to the people interested is a fairly ... one, notwithstanding the dicta... contemporary, and we are laun... opinion that the burden of argu... favor of the smaller organizati... *Telescope*, however, is gracious... to observe that improvement might ... be made in the existing condition ... For instance—"If the townships of ... "Normanby, Made, Howick and ... "and the villages and towns located ... "were added to the County of Bruce ... "would greatly to the convenience ... "inhabitants." Then, on the other ... is suggested that affairs might be ... up" by giving the Township of ... the Indian Peninsula to Grey, and ... ships of Kincardine, Huron and ... and the village of Lucknow might ... signed as tributaries to Goderich ... is course would tend to remove ... from its present unsafe position ... southern boundary of the county ... to the centre of the division, and ... fusion into the camp of the iconoc... who would filch Carrick from B... dispossess Walkerton of her di... county seat to confer it upon Paisley ... rally we deem it only proper to say ... should not wish to see any of the ... interests of Walkerton interfered w... think, however, that our contem... would act wisely in giving judic... consideration to a reform which ... doubtedly present itself for settlem... the part of the Legislature and the ... ment of Ontario at no distant date.

The Guelph *Mercury* in a recent ... graph refers to the fact that a depu... to wait upon Mr. Mowat on the 1... ber with the view of impressing ... the propriety of forming new counties ... existing ones, those affected to be ... Perth, Bruce, Grey, Simcoe, We... and York. Our contemporary also ... that there seems a prospect that at ... last day the county of Middlesex ... divided and a new county formed, ... township or two from Lambton or ... added.

We observe by the minutes of ... meeting of Minto Township Council ... is intended to take an expression of ... from the ratepayers of that municip... relation to the matter of new coun... mations. Meetings with that end ... will be held at Connell's and Drew... houses on the 19th inst.; at Hughes' ... house, Cotswold, on the 20th; ... Fulton's school house, on the 21st ... meeting commencing at ten o'c...